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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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REPORT

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

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SUBJECT Industrial Installations in the Prerov Area NO. OF PAGES 11

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Identification Data:

1. Reference is made to page 9 [REDACTED]
Scale 1:100,000, Hranice [REDACTED]
1. Prerov (N 49-27, E 17-27), with a population of about 22,000 inhabitants.
2. New part of road (point 3); was straightened in 1952 and 1953 to give additional space for expanding the plant area for Zavod-01 (point 6).
3. A road which led from Prerov to Henclov (approx. N 49-17, E 17-27). It was eight meters wide, had a gravel-packed surface, with ditches and fruit trees on the sides.
4. Henclov, with about 1,000 inhabitants.
5. A road, non-existent since 1952, which led from the machinery plant south to the airfield.
6. Heavy Machinery Plant, Zavod-01 (Prerovske strojirny, Zavod-01). See paragraph 2, site layout.
7. A road which led from Prerov to Horni Mostenice (N 49-25, E 17-28). It was 10 m. wide with an asphalt surface.

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8. Heavy Machinery Plant called Belka, Zavod-03 or 04. [] 25X1
[] not certain of the numerical designation. 25X1
9. Bochor (N 49-26, E 17-25) with about 1,000 inhabitants.
10. Heavy Machinery Plant Vlkos, formerly the private agricultural machinery plant, Danek. It was nationalized when the Communists took over Czechoslovakia. There was one building, brick, C-shaped, 160 m. long along the outer perimeter, 50 m. wide, 10 m. high, and single-storied. [] 25X1
[]
11. Vlkos (N 49-24, E 17-25) with 800 inhabitants. 25X1
12. Road between Bochor and Vlkos, 10 m. wide, asphalt with ditches on both sides.
13. Double railroad line from Prerov south to Breclav (N 48-46, E 16-53).
2. Reference is made to page 10, for a [] sketch based on a non-standard city map of Prerov [] 25X1
25X1
1. Road. (Same as point 12, page 9).
2. Road. (Same as point 3, page 9).
3. Prerov railroad station, an old brick building, four stories, 200 x 40 x 20 m. [] 25X1
[] 25X1
4. Heavy Machinery Plant, Zavod-03, called Hajnik. Before it was nationalized it was a foundry which belonged to a British concern. [] 25X1
[] The plant consisted of one brick building, 60 x 30 x 7 m., single-storied. It remained a foundry after it was nationalized. [] one Skoda-76 truck parked in the yard. In front of the building was a small shed with a time clock for employees [] 200 cards. [] 25X1
[] 25X1
5. Konopa Rope Factory, Lyko, National Enterprise, Zavod-02, Skodova ulice. [] 25X1
[] The factory employed about 300 people, mostly women. [] parachute rope was also made there. The factory consisted of one brick building, 200 x 200 x 10 m. [] the factory received shipments of dry, compressed hemp from China. The employees used to say, "China has arrived", whenever new shipments of hemp arrived. [] the hemp packed in 250 kg. squares, wrapped in burlap, and tied with metal bands. [] 25X1
[] the address on one was written in English; however, the origin of the shipments was unknown. No further information. 25X1
6. Atomic shelter. Construction began in January 1953. [] 25X1
[] The excavation area covered approximately 200 x 100 m. South of this area were [] 25X1

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newly built homes for civilians. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] this was going to be an atomic shelter. The construction 25X1
 firm belonged to Druzstvo zeleznicarů railroad men corporation. 25X1
 [redacted] this atomic shelter project would not be 25X1
 financed by any military branch. [redacted] 25X1
 the Czechoslovak railways would undertake the financing because
 the administrative office for this construction was located
 across from the Prerov railroad station where several railroad
 offices were located. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1

The entrance to the office was guarded 25X1
 by one guard in a black uniform, black belt, who was armed with
 a pistol. The atomic-shelter construction site, itself, was
 not guarded. The atomic-shelter construction site was bordered
 on the north by a wall, two and one half meters high, on the
 east side by a wooden fence two meters high, on the west by a
 large nursery, and on the south by a row of civilian homes.
 About 10 or more carloads of cement were transferred to the
 site by trucks from the Prerov railroad station. [redacted] 25X1
 it was Portland cement but its origin was unknown. The cement
 arrived in 50-kg. paper sacks and was stored in large piles
 in the open around the construction site. Between January and
 May 1953, no excavation was in progress; only tool sheds and
 billets for workers were built. In November 1953 [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1

one excavation, 20 m. wide and eight meters deep, 25X1
 of an undetermined length, was in progress. About 5 August 1954 25X1

[redacted] the 25X1
 excavation was not yet finished. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] the 25X1
 shelter would be very modern and would be equipped with radios 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

7. A radio jamming station was located in the former castle, 25X1
 Zerotin. A museum had been set up in a building which was 25X1
 open to the public. In the back of the museum was a tower,
 or a bastion, where the jamming station was located. It had
 a round tower on which there was an antenna, five to six meters
 high [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
 it was constructed in January 1954 and was so powerful that it 25X1
 blocked out all reception of foreign broadcasts. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1

8. A new bridge which spanned the Becva River. This bridge was
 called Most miru, the Bridge of Peace, and was built in fall
 1953. It served as a model for future bridges. The bridge
 was 60 m. long and 18 m. wide, including a 2½-meter-wide
 pedestrian walk on each side; it had 1.10-meter-high iron
 railings of a silver color. The bridge had a capacity of 20 tn.
 and was a steel-through-plate girder bridge. Two rounded
 concrete piers 1.5 meters wide supported the center section
 over the river. The end sections of the bridge were supported

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by concrete abutments. Projecting approximately 30 cm. from each pier were two steel tubes 40 cm. in diameter. These tubes held dynamite to blow up the bridge in case of war or any other emergency.

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Site Layout:

3. Reference is made to pagell, a [] sketch of the Heavy Machinery Plant, Zavod-01 in Prerov, [] which [] identified: 25X1
25X1
 1. A building with an overhead traveling crane. The building was brick with a shed-type roof; it was 210 m. long, 20 m. wide. Inside the building was an overhead traveling crane supported by tracks, six to seven meters above the floor, 20 m. apart. The crane, operated by a woman, spanned the entire width of the room from wall to wall. The tracks supporting the crane extended the entire length of the building. The crane's lifting capacity was five tons. [] the crane had been poorly constructed and that in 1952 an Austrian specialist came to fix it. 25X1
 2. Tin shop (plecharna) constructed of reinforced concrete with flat roof. The building, built in 1953, was 200 x 100 x 14 m. Opaque-glass bricks below the roof afforded daylight. The interior of the shop was not completed [] in July 1953. At that time it served as a storage for all types of new machinery for other buildings. [] four sets of rails for overhead traveling cranes placed 10 m. above the floor; three [] punch presses. one of which weighed 22 tn. [] about three sheet-metal-cutting machines capable of cutting sheet metal 60 mm. in thickness and which rested on a steel plate; five electric welding machines; and other unidentified machinery. About 250 people worked in this shop. Twenty women worked as janitors and welders. 25X1
25X1
25X1
25X1
 3. Administration building, built in 1953, was brick, three-storied, 160 x 60 x 12 m., and had a flat roof. The main administrative offices of the plant and the construction or planning department were located there. Approximately 100 people, including 40 women, worked in this building.
 4. A road, six meters wide with a concrete-slab surface, branched west from the road (point 12, page 9) and led to the plant area (point 6, page 9).
 5. A wooden building, 8 x 5 x 10 m. with a flat roof. Concrete was electrically mixed here and used for the plant's construction.
 6. A wooden slope, seven meters long, three meters wide, from which gravel was unloaded from trucks in front of the building (point 5) mentioned above.
 7. Administration building built of brick, three-storied, with a flat roof. Its dimensions were 160 x 60 x 12 m. A canteen was located on the first floor. The third floor housed the StB with 11 men whose job was to watch for and investigate sabotage, and, on occasion, to check the employees' personal belongings at the main entrances (points 14 and 15). [] 350 - 400 persons were employed in this building. One shift was worked. 25X1
25X1

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8. Machine shop constructed of concrete, 200 x 100 x 14 m., which had a flat roof with black covering. The floor space was divided into sections by a mesh wire fence 1.20 m. high. The sections were:
 - a. The machinery repair department and three offices for the foremen (mistry), who supervised various departments in the building. Only minor repairs were performed there. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] in fall 1953 one mechanic was brought from France to do major repairs on some machinery. This department employed 40 men and five women.
 - b. The lathe department had 20 to 25 lathes of various sizes, including several combination turret lathes. In fall 1953 [redacted] this department received three very large lathes with five to six meter-long supports. These long and heavy lathes were possibly to be used in the production of gun barrels. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - c. A department with 40 vertical milling machines for cogwheels (ozubene kola). These machines were of different sizes and of unknown origin. Fifty men worked in this section which also contained the supply section.
 - d. This area contained three large boring machines equipped with an automatic table (automaticky stul). Three large lathes also had automatic tables and two or three large turner's lathes called "Schis", six to seven meters high and 9 to 10 m. long. Twelve men worked in this area.
9. Building with overhead traveling crane built of brick which had a shed-type roof; it was 210 m. long and 20 m. wide. The crane tracks were seven meters above the ground, 20 m. apart. The crane was operated by a woman. This crane loaded and unloaded material from railroad cars at railroad spur (point 14). It had a capacity of five tons and spanned the entire length of the building from wall to wall.
10. Overhead traveling crane on seven-meter-high steel tracks which extended along the entire length of the building area (400 m.).
11. An area where material was unloaded from railroad cars.
12. A loading and unloading area for trucks.
13. A concrete road four to five meters wide.
14. Railroad spur, single-track, which led from the Prerov railroad station to the machine shop (point 8).
15. Guard post, located near the main entrance to the factory. Five guards armed with pistols were on 24-hour duty. They wore black uniforms with a red band on the left arm. On the band was a black ZS initial (Zavodni straz, plant guard).
16. The main entrance for vehicles.
17. The main entrance for pedestrians. Employees were checked by guards and occasionally by the StB.
18. Mesh wire fence, two meters high. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

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Additional Information:

4. Zavod-01 was the newest heavy machinery plant in the Prerov area. All of its buildings were new. Construction began in 1951 with the main administration building (point 7, page 11) built first. In July 1953 points 1, 2, and 3 (page 11) were not yet finished. Zavod-01, as well as the other heavy machinery plants in Prerov, had its own administration buildings and offices. 25X1
25X1
25X1
5. Zavod-01 employed about 1,300 people who worked three shifts (0600-1400, 1400-2200, 2200-0600). The administrative building worked only one shift, 0600-1500 in summer and 0800-1700 in winter. A 30-minute lunch period, from 1130 to 1200 hours, was given six days a week.
6. in 1952 the first products of the plant were 25X1
seven stone-crushers. In spring 1953 the plant received an order from an unknown tank factory in Prague to produce certain parts for tanks. Zavod-01 also made portable stone-screening machines for a cement factory in Hranice (N 49-53, E 17-44). In July 1953 25X1
 the department (point 8d.) was making cast-iron circular 25X1
wheels with an opening of four meters in diameter in the middle. The outer edge was 40 cm. wide and 50 to 60 cm. thick. The surface of these circular objects was smoothed out by the three large lathes (Schis) and the holes of four centimeter diameter were bored through. Zavod-01 also produced bolts and nuts of various sizes.
7. Raw materials were transported on trucks and railroad cars from the Prerov railroad station and stored in area (point 10, page 11). 25X1
 all kinds of iron bars, ingots, and iron in "H" 25X1
shapes which weighed from five to 10 tons. 25X1
8. no information on flow chart or the output of end products. 25X1
He never observed or heard of any shortages of raw material.
9. 25X1
10. Office workers, mainly women, were grouped into categories of A-4 up to A-8. "A" stood for "Administrativni pracovnik" or administrative worker; they earned from 400 to 900 crowns a month. "T", of "technicky personal" (technicians) were paid from 600 to 1,600 crowns per month, and that category ranged from T-8 to T-14.
11. Only Communist Party members and prospective candidates were required to attend political meetings once a week for a half-hour. All workers had to attend regular monthly meetings when political lectures were given.
12. Zavod-01 owned one new Skoda-706 truck painted green, one French-made Peugeot truck of about four-ton capacity, one British Ford truck of 3½-ton capacity. These trucks were borrowed by all the subsidiary plants. Zavod-01 also had a Skoda Tudor and a black Tatraplan passenger sedan.
13. The plant had its own firemen and fire equipment but the location of the fire department in the plant area was unknown 25X1

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14. The morale of most of the office workers was average; however, the morale of employees who worked in other capacities was very low because of their low wages. They were faced with a reduction in pay due to the faulty products which originated in the planning department. [redacted] about 90% of all personnel were against the régime. Personnel consisted of former businessmen, teachers, office clerks, and students, who were dismissed from their previous jobs due to anti-Communist feelings or activities. They were accepted by this plant because the plant needed help very badly. 25X1
15. Working conditions were quite pleasant. All the departments were well heated in winter and good lighting had been installed in most buildings. Locker rooms and showers were plentiful and the ventilating system was very good. Women who were forced to work as crane operators were very dissatisfied with their work and suffered from acrophobia.
16. Health among the workers was very good; no special illness predominated. Welders received extra rations of milk every day.
17. Most of the employees resided in Prerov but some lived in surrounding towns and villages. Commuting was done by bicycle and city busses.
18. Because of the large percentage of anti-régime workers in this plant, sabotage occurred often and, at times, on a large scale. [redacted] in fall 1953 some black and very fine powder had been poured into the oil compartment of the three large "schis" (located in point 8, pagell) which made the machines inoperable for more than a month. Workers purposely paid little attention to precision in production. [redacted] millions of crowns' worth of damage occurred because precision was not observed. An StB department was set up (at point 7, pagell) to prevent and detect sabotage. [redacted] 25X1
19. Each worker was required to carry an identification card which was light brown, 6 x 4 centimeters, on thick paper with a 4 x 5 centimeter photograph. These cards were changed once a year. When workers left the plant during working hours, they had to get an additional pass (propustka) issued by their immediate supervisor stating the reason for leaving; guards at the main entrance stamped the time of departure and return on the pass. Visitors had to report to the guards at the main entrance and give a reason for wanting to enter the plant. The guards then telephoned the department which the visitor wanted to enter and someone came to escort him from the gate. 25X1
20. All personnel at Zavod-01 was civilian. [redacted] never [redacted] any Russians, military or civilian, enter the plant. [redacted] the managing personnel was divided into two opposed groups who always fought for higher positions. [redacted] following personalities in 1953: 25X1
- a. Fritz (fnu), lived in Prerov on Dvořakova street. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
[redacted] He was employed as chief of the technical control section and had an average education. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- b. Zdenek Zboril lived in Prerov, Amerika restaurant. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
[redacted] He was chief of PAM (prace a mzdy), work and wages department [redacted] 25X1
a CP member [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

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- c. Ladislav Dvoracek resided in Prerov on Palackv street. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] He was employed as chief of technical control forms. 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
- d. Marta Nisslova lived in Prerov on Nabrezi Dr. Benese 13. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
- e. Krapl (fnu) lived in Prerov on Tyrsova street. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] He was employed as a 25X1
 foreman in a lathe department and was well liked.
- f. Todl (fnu) lived in Prerov on Tyrsova street. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] He was a 25X1
 construction engineer by profession [redacted] 25X1
- g. Ladislav Kozacek lived in Prerov-Rikovice [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] He was employed as 25X1
 a milling-machine operator [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] He was engaged in glider flying. 25X1
- h. Stos (fnu) lived in Bochor. [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] 25X1
 [redacted] he was a [redacted] Communist and an StB member at the 25X1
 plant.

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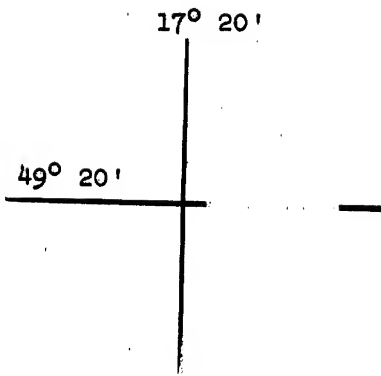
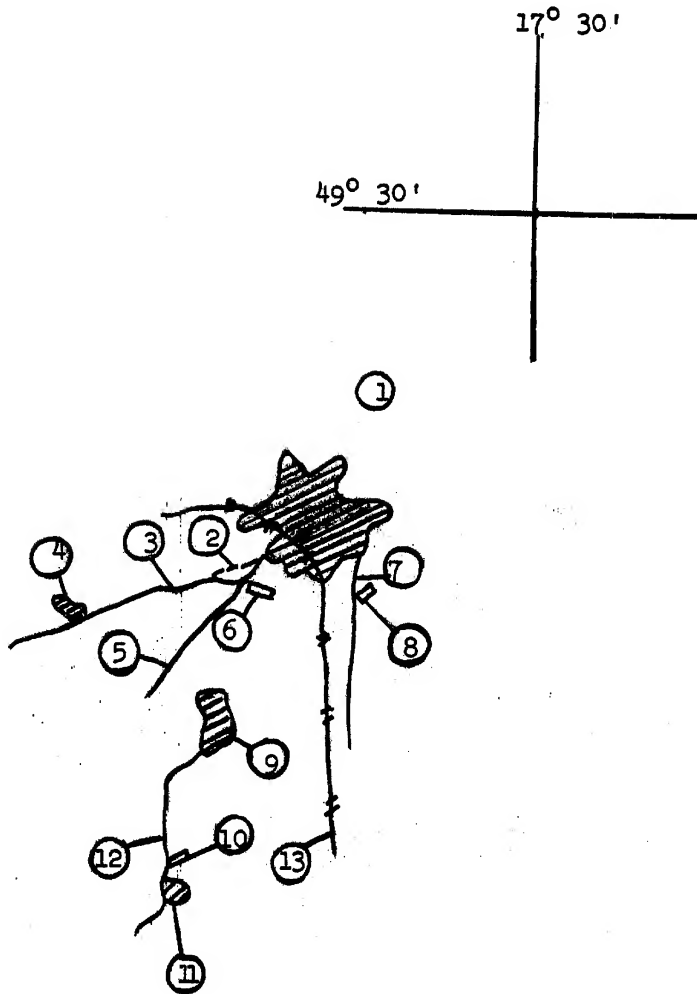
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Scale 1:100,000, Hranice

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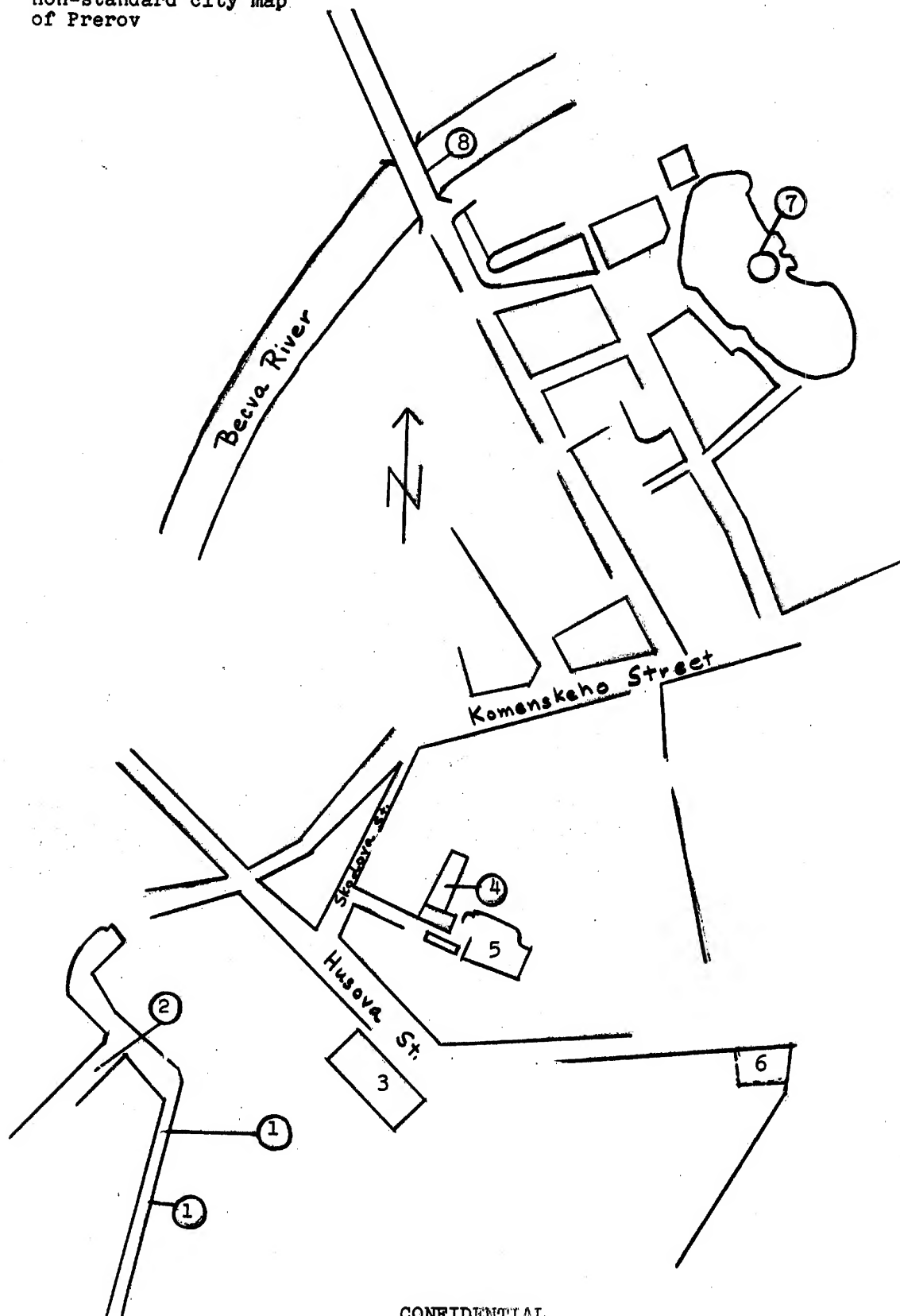


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Sketch based on
non-standard city map
of Prerov



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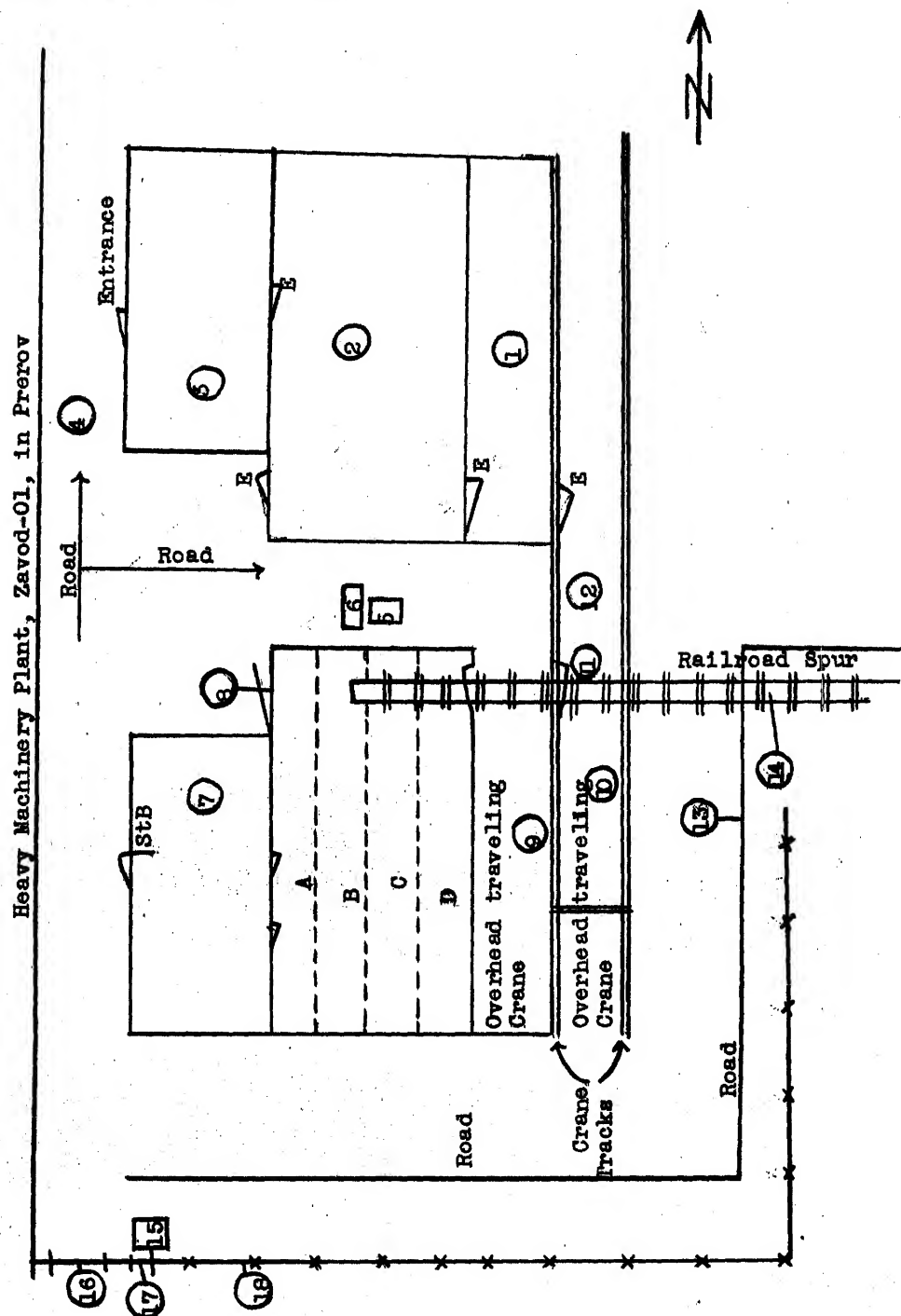
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Sketch of Heavy Machinery
Plant, Zavod-O1, in Prerov.

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